

THE PRESS.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1876
FOR PRESIDENT,
BUTHERFORD HAYES

Our New York Letter.

The National Convention—Sketches
the Contest at Cincinnati—Mr. Dan
and Dyspepsia in Politics—Massach
setts and Pennsylvania.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Maine and all others who propose to support the candidate of the Republican party in the pending elections are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in

NOROMBEGA HALL, Bangor,

—Words of Praise for Maine.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1876.

I have just returned from Cincinnati, and must say that a week's intercourse with representative Republicans from all sections of the Union has deepened my faith in, and respect for, the intelligence and patriotism of the party, although I was by no means insensible previously, of its merits. It is not an exaggerator for so large a number of delegates to preserve the order, dignity and decorum essential to a deliberative body. The difficulties are immensely greater when, as in this case, the members are surrounded by an audience of thousands.

Thursday, June 22, 1876, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor to be supported at the September election and two candidates for electors of President and attend to such other business as usually comes before such meetings.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town, and plantation is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every seventy-five votes given for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1872. A fraction of forty votes over the number which is entitled to one delegate, will be accorded a delegate.

thousand people, all eager to hear, but making so much noise that only a Stentor could possibly make himself audible to all. Cries of "louder," "louder" saluted every speaker, and whenever a delegate rose in his place he was not permitted to proceed until he had obeyed the popular demand that he should repeat his remarks on the platform. The place of the meeting was so spacious—seating 5000 and holding a couple of thousand more at a pinch—and the conditions so vast that the fact of the proceedings being held in a hall was almost forgotten.

The Republican State Committee will be in session in the ante-room of the Hall at 9 o'clock the morning of the Convention. The usual reduced fares on railroads and steamboats may be expected of which due announcement will be made.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Kennebec, *Chairman,*
WILLIAM P. FRYE, Androscoggin,
DANIEL RANDALL, Aronostoga,
STANLEY T. PULLEN, Cumberland,
CHARLES J. TALBOT, Franklin,
JOHN D. HOPKINS, Hancock,
IRAM BLISS, JR., Knox,
S. S. MARBLE, Lincoln,
ENOCH FOSTER JR., Oxford.

It must be remembered that this is the first national convention since 1890 which had attempted to do beyond registering the already declared and undisputed will of the organization. The nominations of 1864, 1868 and 1872, as far as the first office was concerned, were all made as they were of fact afterward. But

JOSEPH W. PORTER, Penobscot.
E. A. THOMPSON, Piscataquis.
J. W. WAKEFIELD, Sagadahoc.
R. B. SHEPHERD, Somerset.
WILLIAM W. CASTLE, Waldo.
WM. J. CORTHELL, Washington.
JOHN HALL, York.
Z. A. SMITH, *Secretary*.

Portland, May 4, 1876.

The Republican Platform.
The declaration of principles put forth by

In this case there was the utmost need of professional counsels and careful forethought. Personal and local preferences were to be weighed in the balance with considerations of the necessity of crystallizing and uniting the various elements of the party. The work in hand was one of kindness, of conciliation, of generous toleration of minor differences of opinion in respecting men and measures, of common accord and agreement to combine heartily.

the representatives of the Republican party assembled in National convention at Cincinnati, will commend itself by its force, directness and candor to the approval of thoughtful men of both political parties. The declaration is bold and significant, unmistakable position is taken upon the issues now prominently before the country, and no attempt is made to avoid specific commitments by the sub-

manfully for good government. The spirit of the convention manifestly was to look not to the past but to the future. It was quite immaterial what anybody thought of the existing order of things compared with the more radical point, what shall be done to insure the advent of an administration which shall give promise of meeting the views of those who find the most fault and those who find no fault at all with their present government.

The platform happily opens with a reference to the past of the Republican party and the claims of that party upon the gratitude and confidence of the country. The reference is not superfluous, for the issues which came up in the past are not yet fully settled, and the former attitude of parties in regard to them is indicative of the future course of

The delegates and friends of the several candidates began to assemble in force on the first day of the week, and each succeeding train brought recruits to the multitude. There were the usual appeals made in behalf of this or that nominee and every candidate was pressed most earnestly on the ground that it was surer than any other of carrying the doubtful states. But amid all this lively and har-

those organizations. So long as the South is united in support of the Democracy it is idle to say that the questions growing out of the war are settled or that the sentiments of political organizations concerning them are not of moment. The declaration regarding the nature of the union is urgently called for at a time when the old heresy of State rights is so vehemently asserting itself. The fever of

ness electroneering there was the utmost good temper displayed. The gentlemen who charge of the interests of their respective favorites had the good taste to limit themselves to speaking well of their own men without disparaging the others.

And so when the Convention met on the morning of the 14th of June, while there was no lack of earnestness or determination, there was not the slightest indication of isolation.

the platform do well in once more and authoritatively calling the attention of the people to the results already gained by war, by constitutional amendment and by other legislation and to the necessity of securing them beyond all danger of reversal. To do this an executive and a legislature in full sympathy with the new condition of things is

for moodiness. The discussions were pitifully forceful and emphatic, but not discourteous. As they progressed it became more and more evident that this was a convocation of substantial and able men thoroughly conscious of their responsibilities they had accepted. Resolutions were determined to fulfill them honorably and faithfully.

The session of Wednesday being for organiza-

imperatively necessary. Upon the great question of the finances the declaration is clear and ringing, "Commercial prosperity, public morals, and the national credit demand" the resolution says, "that this promise (to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin) be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment." This is a very plain and direct statement.

zation merely, was comparatively brief. Each of the subsequent days the convention for seven hours. Naturally enough, the members got somewhat acquainted with each other during this time, and every step towards acquaintance was an augury of increasing goodwill. Massachusetts sat beside New York, although there was a little stiffness on both sides—except, perhaps, on the part of Mr. Curtis and a dozen more or so of the

Thus unmistakably means the enforcement of the resumption act, for the repeal of that act, unless provision for earlier resumption be made, would be a step backward and not in the line of a "continuous and steady progress;" but the convention wisely does not debar the party by an explicit commitment to the letter of the act from adopting measures which will bring about specie payments before 1879. It is a safe bet that the

erty who happened to be of New England birth—when they first got together, it was not by degrees and portions of each tribe chatted sociably at intervals. Mr. Dana maintained his *si tibi non tangeris* attitude inflexibly and with that respect I think it was rather unfortunate that he was the spokesman of the old Free State, for his whole manner and bearing proclaimed in most unmistakable terms his loss of sense of his own exiguities even his loss of

On the other questions which command the attention of the country the declarations of the platform are wise and explicit. The necessity of administrative reform is acknowledged, public officers are held to a rigid responsibility, the speedy prosecution and punishment of men who betray official trusts is

for his own superiority over his fellow members, and of the superiority of his own illustrious commonwealth over every other State of the Republic. He inspired this feeling particularly when he ascended the rostrum to advocate the selection of Gen. Bristow, and had the bad taste to intimate his doubts whether another candidate could carry Massachusetts. Gen. Bristow had been at any moment a possible nominee—which he never was—that speaker.

called for, and the "invariable rule" is announced that "appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigour of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service." The

would have extinguished his prospects. But Mr. Dana served a good purpose after all. He presented a rather striking example of the effects of dyspepsia in politics. Nothing agreed with him. He insisted that every thing had gone to the bad—that the government had become a reeking mass of corruption and iniquity. There was a sourness in his visage, an action in his voice which suggested an intellectual colic for which there was no other medicine.

protection of American industries is called for, sectional feeling is deprecated, the fulfillment of the pledges made to our soldiers and sailors is insisted upon, the duty of Congress to extirpate polygamy is set forth, the rights of adopted citizens are defended, and the justice of enlarging the personal and property rights of women is recognized. The plank calling for an amendment to the Con-

ment but Bristow. He carried his splendid lugubriousness so far that the whole audience heartily enjoyed the basting that Ingersoll gave him immediately afterwards. There were several thousand people in Cincinnati that afternoon who admitted that the Senate did not make so great a mistake as had been popularly supposed when they declined to advise a consent to send this prophet of evil to represent his country at a foreign court.

public funds or property for the benefit of schools or institutions under sectarian control formulates the profound conviction of the people that an eternal divorce should be decreed between Church and State, and points to a danger that is growing more threatening every day.

Lastly, the declaration arraigns the Demo-

But Mr. Dana's colleagues were most of them a different lot altogether. The gentle face of Edward L. Pierce was in delightful contrast to the bilious aspect of his leader. He showed, nevertheless how bravely he could stand for a principle when he took the floor to object to anything that had the appearance of discrimination between races, as his proposal to eliminate the Mongolian inquiry for

cratic party for its sympathy with treason and its neglect of every duty, and warns the people of the peril which would come of a restoration of that party to power. The words of the severe but just indictment are a fitting conclusion to the document: We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason: and with making its

the platform. I always had a respect for the brothers Pierce—Henry and Edward—with-
knowing them. They impressed me as in-
who could be genuine reformers without be-
dismal misanthropes. That opinion in re-
one of them was confirmed by what I saw
him in Cincinnati. I found he had very
decided convictions of his own, but was not
that account offensively intolerant of the se-
timents of other people.

control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing, the financial ques-

Then there was Learned who smiled upon the scene as complacently as if he didn't believe a word of this new dogma of the total depravity of all who hold office, and Davis straight from Plymouth Rock, looking for all the world like the chosen legate of John Alden's gallant Miles Standish's pluck and Elder Brewster's piety, and yet as if he were not so far above the rest of mankind, that he could not sympathize even fraternize with his less fortunate brethren.

tion; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

whose ancestors did not come over in the Mayflower. The brothers Hoar were both in the house. E. Rockwood as a delegate and George F. as a spectator. The former in spite of a certain severity of aspect which may be simply a reflex of his Puritan origin, is so thoroughly an honest man that it is a pity, to quote a prominent authority, that he will persist in thinking he has a monopoly of that excellence.

The remarks of Mr. Hurlburt of Illinois during the debate on the message of the President regarding the failure of appropriation are good reading. Mr. Hurlburt placed the responsibility where it belonged, saying:

The fact remains that here in this seventh month of the session, the committee on appropriation has not yet even reported to the House all the appropriation bills. The fact remains that here, with the fiscal year rapidly closing, there is a large number of bills

The Pennsylvanians gained no laurels in the convention. They were worsted from first to last. Their claim to cast the vote of the State as a unit was negated after a free discussion and a full vote. And then they waited so long to assure themselves in which scale of victory was to turn that New York snatched the laurels from them and made the nomination of Hayes a "fixed fact." I think the

likely to be reached, between the House and the Senate. The fact remains that by the action of the House in insisting on extravagant and unnecessary reductions, in insisting on the application of an unwise and illegal rule, which transferred all the power of this House to the hands of the committee on appropriations, we are brought face to face with a dead lock against the Senate of the United States, and that Senate has the law on its side. The attempt made by this House is not to give the

was a general degree of satisfaction about the results. It may have arisen from the general idea that the Key Stone State believes too strongly in the doctrine of looking after the machine, but it undoubtedly derived strength from the current notion that the delegates from that State had been conditionally promised to more than one candidate after Hartsuff was out of the race.

